

However, I am not terribly sympathetic for a Federal agency which misbehaved and manipulated the public trust. They have placed burdens and expenses on Americans through false risks and unnecessary anxiety. This type of regulatory zeal must be stopped.

Plain and simple; this legislation will identify the underlying scientific assumptions used in the risk assessments so that all concerned parties can evaluate the judgments and conclusions. This process allows for full and open public debate which will neither threaten our democracy nor the health and safety of the American public who we all serve.

Opponents want to dismiss any risk assessment legislation as a form of technospeak to justify the destruction of the environment and health rules. But this "sky-is-falling" complaint strategy is spurious and disingenuous. This legislation will not remove one environmental or safety rule. It will, however, require the assumptions, methodologies and extrapolations to be part of the public record. Only if science supports different conclusions can the foundation for the rules be challenged.

I urge my colleagues to look at S. 333, the basic legislation which was introduced by Senators MURKOWSKI and JOHNSTON last month and this amendment. Both focus on removing risk misinformation and restoring public confidence in our rulemaking process. I believe it deserves your support.

It is time to get past partisan bickering and exaggerations.

It is time to end the false debate on the value of risk assessment and cost benefit analysis.

It is time to focus our health and safety policies with sound risk assessment methodologies.

It is time for Congress to act.

I thank my colleagues for their consideration.

NOTICE OF HEARING

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. President, I wish to announce publicly that the Committee on Veterans' Affairs will hold a hearing on Thursday, March 9, 1995, at 10 a.m. in SR-418, Russell Senate Office Building.

The committee has two purposes for holding this hearing. First, we will receive testimony on the nomination of Mr. Dennis M. Duffy to be the Department of Veterans Affairs' Assistant Secretary for Policy and Planning. Mr. Duffy currently serves as VA's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Congressional Liaison.

Second, the committee will hear testimony from officials of three Federal entities—the Department of Veterans Affairs; the Department of Labor, Veterans Employment and Training Service; and the Court of Veterans Appeals—on those entities' proposed budgets for fiscal year 1996. We also in-

tend to receive testimony from representatives of veterans' service organizations concerning the fiscal year 1996 budget for veterans programs.

The committee would be pleased to receive written statements from members of the public concerning these matters. Such statements may be submitted to the Committee's offices. Members of the public may also contact Mr. William F. Tuerk, the committee's general counsel, if they have questions or need information concerning the subject matter of this hearing.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Armed Services be authorized to meet immediately after the vote on the balanced budget amendment on Thursday, March 2, 1995, to consider the following nominations:

Sheila Cheston to be the general counsel of the Air Force;

Josue Robles, Jr. to be a Commissioner on the BRAC;

Herschelle Challenor to be a member of the National Security Education Board; and

Vincent Ryan to be a member of the board of directors on the Panama Canal Commission.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Foreign Relations be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, March 2, 1995, at 3:30 p.m. to hold a hearing regarding United States Policy toward Iran and Iraq.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

F-22 ELECTRONIC COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS TESTING

• Mr. D'AMATO. Mr. President, what is it about F-22 electronic combat effectiveness testing that terrifies Air Force?

The fiscal year 1995 Senate Defense Appropriations Report 103-321 included the following language:

The Committee is concerned that the F-22 test and evaluation master plan [TEMP] may not include sufficient electronic combat effectiveness testing before the onset of production. The Committee believes that it is important for the F-22 to demonstrate its capabilities in an offensive air superiority mission against a full array of likely threats. Those threats should include a modern integration air defense system, at a minimum on a simulated basis to the extent practicable, affordable, and cost effective.

Therefore, the Committee directs that no more than 65 percent of the funds provided for the F-22 program for fiscal year 1995 may be obligated until the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (acquisition) submits to the congressional defense committees a report

outlining the cost and schedule impacts on the F-22 program, and the technical and operational advantages and disadvantages, of revising the TEMP to include significantly more thorough electronic combat effectiveness testing before initiation of: (1) pre-production vehicle procurement; (2) commitment to low-rate initial operational test and evaluation.

This report shall include, as a baseline, thorough electronic combat testing at the real-time electromagnetic digitally controlled analyzer and processor [REDCAP] and the Air Force electronic warfare evaluation simulator [AFEWES], and an installed system test facility with a capable wide-spectrum radio frequency generator that is interfaced for real-time control from remote facilities and a high capability dome, visual system cockpit simulator.

The report also shall identify the funding required between fiscal years 1996-99 to allow the electronic combat test facilities cited in the preceding paragraph to thoroughly undertake effectiveness testing on integrated avionics suites.

This report requirement was retained in Conference, though, as a courtesy of the House colleagues, the fence was dropped.

Well, March 1, 1995 has come and gone, but no report; however, there has been an interesting development. On February 28, 1995, the Air Force base closure and realignment recommendations were made public. The Air Force operates 10 major test and evaluation [T&E] facilities with a combined budget in fiscal year 1995 of \$1.722 billion. Not one was recommended for closure; but two very small T&E facilities with a combined fiscal year 1995 budget of less than \$20 million were recommended for closure: the Real-time Electromagnetic Digitally-Controlled Analyzer and Processor [REDCAP] and the Air Force Electronic Warfare Evaluation Simulator [AFEWES], the very facilities where Congress directed the Air Force to consider conducting F-22 electronic combat effectiveness testing. What is the Air Force afraid of?

The one facility mentioned in the Senate report that was not closed, the installation system test facility, belongs to the Navy. Apparently, the Air Force could not get at it.

The most perplexing thing about the aversion of the Air Force to proper testing of the F-22 is that the B-2 program is about to undertake tests at the REDCAP very similar to those being avoided by the F-22. The B-2 test program has been thorough to the point of exhaustive. Is the B-2 successful because it was thoroughly tested, or was it successful so it is being thoroughly tested? Either way, what lesson can we draw about the F-22?

When our needs are so many, and money so short, Congress can ill-afford to buy a pig in a poke. Congress gave the Air Force the opportunity to prove its claims regarding the F-22. The Air Force responded by trying to eliminate the facilities that could have rendered a judgment on the effectiveness of the F-22. Obviously, the Air Force has something to hide. If they will not test it, we will not buy it. Come budget

time, I will lead the fight to strike F-22 funds.●

GREEK INDEPENDENCE DAY

● Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to support Senate Resolution 79, the resolution designating March 25, 1995, as Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy. The resolution also asks the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe the designated day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

March 25, 1995, marks the 174th anniversary of the beginning of the revolution which freed the Greek people from the Ottoman Empire. It is fitting that we celebrate this day together with Greece in order to reaffirm the common democratic heritage of Americans and Greeks.

The ancient Greeks forged the very notion of democracy, placing the ultimate power to govern in the people. As Aristotle said, "If liberty and equality, as is thought by some, are chiefly to be found in democracy, they will best be attained when all persons alike share in the government to the utmost."

Because the concept of democracy was born in the age of the ancient Greeks, all Americans, whether or not of Greek ancestry, are kinsmen of a kind to the ancient Greeks. America's Founding Fathers drew heavily upon the political and philosophical experience of ancient Greece in forming our Government. For that contribution alone, we owe a heavy debt to the Greeks.

The common heritage which we share has forged a close bond between Greece and the United States, and between our peoples. And it is reflected in the numerous contributions made by present-day Greek-Americans in New Jersey and across the country to our American culture.

I urge my colleagues to support this resolution as a tribute to these contributions, past and present, which have greatly enriched American life.●

TRIBUTE TO TOM AND GANIA TROTTER

● Mr. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I am pleased to pay tribute today to two eminent Alaskans, Tom and Gania Trotter, on the occasion of their retirement after many years of dedicated service to higher education in America, but most recently in their roles as president and associate to the president for development at Alaska Pacific University.

F. Thomas Trotter is a native of Los Angeles, CA. After serving in the U.S. Army Air Corps in World War II, he attended Occidental College and received his Ph.D. from Boston University. He served in numerous ministerial and faculty roles, and was elected to be the first dean of the School of Theology at

Claremont College. In 1973, Dr. Trotter became general secretary of the Board of Higher Education and Ministry of the United Methodist Church. In this post, he gave oversight to 128 colleges and universities related to the denomination. During his administration, significant international programs were established including a United States-Japan consortium and the establishment of a new university in Zimbabwe. He has been the director of several businesses, including the Third National Bank of Nashville, is the recipient of 10 honorary degrees, and is a trustee of Dillard University. Dr. Trotter is the author of "Jesus and The Historian" and "Loving God With One's Mind."

Gania Demaree Trotter, a native of Anaheim, CA, is also a graduate of Occidental College and received an M.A. in Student Personnel Administration from Columbia University. A gifted musician, Mrs. Trotter was a choral director in California schools and churches and a member of the Robert Shaw Collegiate Chorale. She was director of development for the Blair School of Music of Vanderbilt University and is an experienced higher education administrator.

Dr. Trotter began his service to Alaska Pacific University as a trustee in 1974, and in 1987, he was selected as its eighth president. He worked diligently to improve curriculum design and financial growth. He introduced new undergraduate and graduate programs and thawed the ice curtain when he forged an agreement between APU and Far Eastern University in Vladivostok, Russia. The Carr Gottstein academic building, which has been a wonderful addition to the campus, was designed and constructed under President Trotter's careful oversight. During his tenure, Alaska Pacific University has been recognized in several national publications for its academic excellence.

Gania Trotter has supported the university and its mission with energy and grace both in development and community awareness. She has cultivated important relationships which will benefit the university and its students for many years to come. Mrs. Trotter has further distinguished herself in Alaska through her creative enthusiasm and civic involvement, most notably in the symphony, opera, and Catholic social services.

Tonight in Anchorage, several hundred friends and colleagues will gather to honor Tom and Gania for their years of selfless dedication to the education of Americans, a gift that will last for generations. I join many others in offering my sincere gratitude and best wishes to both of them.●

LINCOLN, LABOR AND THE BLACK MILITARY: THE LEGACY PROVIDED

● Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, William B. Gould IV—the Chair-

man of the National Labor Relations Board [NLRB]—celebrates the end of the first year of his first term today.

Mr. Gould recently delivered a speech entitled, "Lincoln, Labor, and the Black Military: The Legacy Provided," that makes an important contribution to the celebration of Black History Month. This speech analyzes President Abraham Lincoln's legacy on the development of democratic institutions and the protection of human rights in the United States. More specifically, this speech highlights the Great Emancipator's views on labor and the right to strike which were founded on the belief that "All people could improve themselves and thus arise out of their station if opportunity were afforded them."

Our Nation held its first, officially recognized, Black History Month in 1976. In reality, of course, the event dates back to 1926, when Carter G. Woodson, the noted historian and author, selected February to honor the achievement of black Americans because it was the month in which both Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass were born.

There are still some who would simply like to forget the ugly history that surrounds race relations in this country, and who question the need for a month set aside to reflect on the accomplishments of African-Americans. But for me, each year the month of February provides me with an occasion to look back and survey the triumphs of African-Americans, often against overwhelming odds. It gives me a chance to give thanks to those who have gone before me, and who paved the way for me. And, more importantly, it provides me with the opportunity to reflect not only on how far we have come, but also on how far, in many respects, we still have to go.

Having spoken in favor of his nomination on the Senate floor 1 year ago today, I am pleased to see that Mr. Gould—the first African-American chairman of the National Labor Relations Board—also recognizes the importance of celebrating President Lincoln's birthday and Black History Month.

I am also encouraged by the fact that Mr. Gould continues to reaffirm his commitment to promoting "The right of employees to band together for the purpose of protecting or improving their own working conditions, to join unions, to engage in collective bargaining, and to be free from various forms of discrimination."

Mr. President, I would like to conclude my remarks by urging my colleagues to read Mr. Gould's speech and by wishing Mr. Gould all the best as he continues to serve his country as chairman of the National Labor Relations Board.

I ask that the text of Mr. Gould's speech be printed in the RECORD.

The speech follows: